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Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

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Azlan Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.
EDWIN DARLING, W. M.
JAMES E. McCaffrey, Secretary.

Why is it

That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

Why is it

That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO. my16

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1 COWS.
Apply to A. G. DUNN.
Prescott, June 12, 1868. if.

J. GOLDWATER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,

Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.,

At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, La Paz, Arizona.

JUST RECEIVED AND SELLING CHEAP.

at Campbell & Buffum's, a large and well assorted stock of Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. Cooking Stoves, Force and Lifting Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Sashes, Whips, etc., etc. Come and examine our Stock and Prices and you will be sure to buy.
JULIUS CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

500,000 SHINGLES

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN.
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 41-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER OFFICE, several hundred pounds of OLD TYPE METAL.
Which we desire to sell.

MARION & WEAVER.

Prescott, March 28, 1868.

Why is it

That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO. my16.

Blowing Up the Globe.

The savans are busy with a new and rather dangerous theory. The phenomena of the more recent earthquakes and eruptions, as of Mauna Loa, Mount Vesuvius, Mount Hecla, St. Thomas, etc., have started the philosophers upon a new series of investigations and generalizations. Prof. Loomis, of New Haven, has come to the conclusion that all volcanoes, instead of having a local origin, do, in fact, have a common origin in the intense heat and molten matter of the globe. The thin crust of the earth is only the shell of a boiler; and the hot springs, steaming fissures and flaming volcanoes are the mere leakage from the ordinary pressure. These eruptions, Professor Loomis thinks, are now satisfactorily proved to be caused by water flowing in upon this central fire and thus creating a vast amount of steam (superheated, we should suppose.) This exerts an enormous pressure upon the shell of the earth, bulging it up, cracking it open, punching holes in the tops of mountains, throwing up lava and enormous rocks, and blowing off steam with such occasional jars and tremblings, alternating in power from the one which shakes down a little crockery to one which shakes down a city. Now, according to the new theory, it is only necessary to let in a little more water, which may happen by a fissure or hole in the bottom of the ocean, and we are "gone up." Steam enough will be raised to toss the mountains like so many pebbles. And the worst of it is that the New Haven savan thinks there is now great danger that the water is to be let on. This plan squelches the electrical theory at once. But so much the worse for such an intangible theory.

And then, as though the Professor had not suggested mischief enough, he intimates that some such catastrophe has befallen a planet fifty times larger than the earth, which once had a place between Mars and Jupiter, the remains of which are found in ninety-seven pieces called asteroids, with a great many more pieces that never were found. On the whole, the Professor has got up an impending catastrophe on a large scale. But as the shell of the terrestrial world has held together now a long time, and for ages when it was much thinner than now, a good many people, we think, will be inclined to take the risks. We have had nothing in the recent phenomena more extraordinary than has occurred many times before. Mountains have been lifted up from the plains, islands have been cast up in the ocean, volcanoes have been active during all the inhabitable ages, and earthquakes have been more or less disastrous for the last fifteen centuries. And with all this strain, with here and there a fissure and some fiery leakage, have not the savans told us that the crust of the earth is stronger than ever before? The new theory takes small account of this fact. Once get the full head of steam on and away we go. Fifty or five hundred asteroids go whirling into space and the astronomers of the moon poke their glasses at us, and then call a meeting to discuss the phenomena. A good many vexatious partition suits would be ended summarily. And it is a grave question whether some of the large ranches would be found on any one asteroid. At any rate the hint ought to be improved by men who have already more land than they know what to do with, and are still seeking for more. They will certainly find themselves in an awkward plight if there is any virtue in the new theory.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

WHEN TO LABOR AND WHEN TO REST.—As a general rule, the best portion of the day for severe labor, either mental or physical, is before noon. The vital forces of the body and brain, after the recuperation afforded by a good night's rest, are then in their best condition for active and effective labor. The mind is clearer, fresher, and more elastic, and the muscles respond to the mandate of the will with greater readiness and freedom. The experience of many will seem to contradict this. For instance: persons who, from necessity or otherwise, have formed the habit of performing their hardest labors in the afternoon or evening, will assert that they can do it easier at such time than in the morning, and true enough they can, so long as they are subject to that habit; but once let them discontinue that course and form the habit of doing their hardest work in the early part of the day, and they will soon perceive a decided improvement in the ease with which their work is performed, and also that they can do more in the same length of time and with less fatigue than they previously could later in the day. As nature indicates the time to labor, so does she, even more plainly, point out the time for rest. In the "still hours of night," Nature sleeps and rests, and so should man. Man requires on the average, when in health, about eight hours' sleep out of the twenty-four, and it should all be taken during the hours of darkness. In sickness, it is often well for the patient not only to sleep all night, if he can, but also to sleep some in the day time. In health day-sleep is unnecessary, if night sleep can be had. Severe labor of any kind should not be performed either a short before or soon after eating; but light, gentle exercise or recreation at such times is not only not objectionable, but, for persons in health particularly, a decided advantage. No one should labor with the mind or body, while suffering from pain or fatigue. Under such circumstances, labor exhausts vitality with great rapidity. The universal remedy for fatigue is rest.—*Herald of Health and Life.*

FIFTEEN years ago a man left Gardner, Maine, to try his fortune in Chicago. He had \$200, which he invested in buying house lots about a mile from the centre of the then city. To-day that same property would sell at auction for \$250,000. The spare change he got from practicing law he put into house lots, and then into a banking house, and now pays a tax upon \$3,000,000 of safe investments.

THE RATS OF THE LOWER LEVELS.—A miner of the Imperial mine, Gold Hill, sends the *Enterprise* the following rat story:

It is not generally known, except in mining localities, that rats inhabit the mines, but such, however, is the fact. From the top ground down to the lowest levels, they are to be found in our mines. How they came there—whether from the top or whether they are the spontaneous production of mother earth in her darkest chambers—is not definitely known. How they manage to live is another question not easy of solution, for there are to be found rats of all sizes and degrees, from the smallest unfledged ratling, timid and shrinking from observation, to the rat of largest size and most aristocratic mien, as fat as an Alderman and as bold as old Falstaff. They all, rats and mice, keep in good condition, living in part on food thrown away by the miners who lunch in the mines and in part on bugs and grubs that breed in the more moist portions of the rocks. When the miners sit around their dinner pails at luncheon, the rats dodge about them and pick up the crumbs and bones they throw away, and are never molested by the men. We miners never kill the rats that live in the mines—danger makes us companionable and as the most reserved gentleman would meet and kindly greet an old loafer acquaintance on a foreign strand—in China, Timbuctoo or New Jersey—so we gladly make friends with the rats of the lower levels. Sometime since the Imperial Company stopped work at the lowest level for several days to repair the shaft just above it. After resuming work the carman, who was the first to go below, went down alone to run out the ore from the chutes and as soon as the rats heard the old familiar sound of the car rumbling along the track they rushed out from behind the timbers to welcome the presence of man once more. They ran up to the carman in squads, climbed all over him, then down to the station floor again and scampered and gambled around in ecstasies of unmistakable delight. When he started for the chute again with the car they ran following and playing around him, and when he had filled his car with ore and started back again for the shaft, they (the rats) sprang upon the car and ran all over it, and jumped and leaped as if mad. The carman sat down a moment to see what they would do, when they all huddled around and ran over him without the slightest apparent fear and without offering to bite him. He did not hurt any of them, as he said if they could live in such a place he felt in duty bound to let them have the "freedom of the city."

AMERICAN CITIES.—The *London Athenaeum* remarks in the course of a review of a recent American volume:

Baltimore will live in the traveler's mind as a city of lovely girls, of passionate song and of perfect tarpan. It will keep its place when things of higher interest may have passed away, by the color of its streets, by the dash of its people, by the heat of its pavement, by the frolic of its quays. Other cities of the Union may have their charms: Boston is very massive, Richmond is very picturesque. New York abounds in riches, Chicago in enterprise, New Orleans in wickedness, St. Louis is fervid, Philadelphia nobly built, but Baltimore has a charm beyond nearly all cities in America, which many a visitor has felt without being able to describe. The streets are very sunny, the citizens very gay. But these things may be seen elsewhere in places where you do not feel the immediate charm. Perhaps the secret lies in a certain combination of brightness and thoughtlessness in the city and the people, which is rather Scottish than American. New York and New Orleans are far more dissipated cities than Baltimore; yet for a kind of decorous excess in the ways of vice—for dancing and dicing, for driving and drinking, and for all the delights which are supposed to hang about wine, women and song—this city on the Chesapeake bears away the bell.

STAIRLESS HOUSE.—There is now building in a business quarter of Paris an experimental house, which, if successful—and there seems to be no reason why it should not be so—will serve as a model for similar structures in other great cities, where the value of land is very high and the economy of space of vital importance. The chief novelty in this house is the absence of any staircase, in place of which is a hydraulic elevator, ascending and descending noiselessly every minute. By means of this the lodgers will reach their respective floors speedily and without effort, at any given minute of the day or night. Another advantage of this arrangement is that it enables houses to be built to a much greater height—the upper floor being preferable, on account of better air and light, and freedom from the noises of the street. The tenement houses in Paris will be eleven stories above the street level.

NEGRO VOTERS.—There are in the Southern States, exclusive of Tennessee, 715,748 registered negro voters. The negro population of all the Southern States, in 1860, was about 4,600,000. In the Northern States the voters number one-seventh of the entire population. The negroes beat this, as one-fifth of them are voters. How is it that among negroes there are more voters in proportion to the total population than there are in white communities? Probably the carpet-bag registers of the South can tell.

NEVER.—The stumpspeaker who proclaimed "he knew no North, no South, no East, no West," afterwards acknowledged that he had never seen a geography.

As long as you live seek to learn; do not presume that old age will bring wisdom.

HOW \$1,000 STUCK TO BUTLER'S PALM.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* tells the following amusing story at the expense of Gen. Butler: Manager Butler is fearfully indignant at the charge that he attempted to appropriate a thousand dollar bill of Woolley's money. The following is the statement as received from the witness himself:

Witness.—I have it in my pocket.

Butler.—Produce it and the paper contained in the envelope.

Witness.—Here is the money, but the paper you can't have.

Butler received the package of money and directed witness to leave the room, which he declined to do, saying that he was responsible for the money and was not willing to leave it in Butler's hands. Butler threatened to arrest him, but witness denied his right to do so. At last Butler proceeded to count the money, and said, I find here \$16,100.

Witness.—I'll swear I handed you \$17,100.

Butler.—Then you had better count it yourself.

Witness.—If you will raise that newspaper, I think you will find a one thousand dollar bill under it.

Manager Logan now for the first time interfered and remarked: Yes, General, I see a corner of the note sticking out.

Butler.—Oh, yes; I did not see it.

This statement of the testimony has been made public on the authority of the witness, a gentleman of known integrity, and is the topic of general conversation. To pay Postmaster-General Randall has been before the Managers. Also Peter Schwab of Cincinnati, who had received a telegram from Woolley, in these words: "What can you do towards saving the country?" Schwab replied: "Twenty thousand in bank and as much more as may be needed." The witness is understood to be a large whisky dealer, and the telegram, it is supposed, has reference to the whisky tax.

ARMY MATTERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Gen. Halleck is absent from the city on a tour of inspection.

Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy has been ordered to return to Portland, Oregon, and resume the duties of Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia.

The following officers are in command of stations in this division:

Department of California.—Col. J. H. King, I. J. Gregg, T. L. Crittenden and C. S. Lovell; Lieut. Col. T. C. Devin; Majors J. McAllister, A. W. Alexander and W. R. Price; Capt. J. M. Robertson, S. Munson, H. T. Ripley, S. G. Whipple, P. Collins, S. P. Smith, J. D. Devin, D. Krause, W. Appleton, J. N. McKelroy, J. H. Hall, J. W. Weir, A. C. M. Remington, T. Connolly, and G. M. Downey; 1st Lieut. J. Drum, T. W. Gibson, A. Morton, G. W. Chilson, W. P. Vose, J. Vose, J. Karge, L. H. Robinson, G. R. Griffiths; 2d Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne and S. Guthrie.

Department of the Columbia.—Majors H. A. Allen and A. G. Brackett; Capt. J. B. Sinclair, D. Perry, T. McGregor, E. V. Sumner, Dudley Seward, George K. Brady, J. A. Darling, James Henton and E. M. Baker; 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, R. G. Howell and John W. Lewis.

Department of Alaska.—The "Department of Alaska" has just been organized on the following basis: Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis, Commanding; Headquarters at Sitka. Staff: Bvt. Capt. S. B. McIntire, A. D. C. and A. A. G.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. George H. Weeks, Chief Quartermaster and Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Assistant Surgeon Alexander H. Hoff, Medical Director, and Second Lieut. E. G. Fast, Acting Ordnance and Engineer officer. Stations—Fort Kenay, Kodiak, Tongass, Wrangell and Sitka. Commanding officers—Capt. C. O. Wood and C. H. Pierce, and First Lieut. J. McGilvary, E. L. Huggins and J. H. Smith. Troops—Companies F. G. E. and H. of the Second Artillery, and Company F. of the Ninth Infantry.—*S. F. Paper.*

A NOBLE VALLEY.—The *Overland Monthly* has an article on "Portland-on Wallamet," in which it gives some statistics of the Wallamet Valley. This valley is one third larger than the State of Connecticut, containing exclusive of the mountain slopes, four million acres of land, and such land as is seldom found in the same quantity elsewhere on the surface of the earth. It lies between the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains; is about one hundred and twenty miles in length from North to South, and about fifty miles wide. The population of the valley is estimated at seventy-five thousand, being less than thirteen to the square mile. The State of Connecticut, with which it is compared, had in 1860 a population of ninety-eight to the square mile, and as the resources of the Wallamet are far greater than those of Connecticut, it invites and will support a far greater population. The chief resource at present developed is agriculture, but mines of iron are found, wood is abundant, and it is supplied with unlimited water power. The Wallamet river runs from South to North through the valley, and is navigable for about half its length. Several streams of considerable size flow into it, some of which are partially navigated by steamboats. The rainfall in the valley averages about fifty inches annually, but seldom or never falls during the harvest time—from the first of August to the middle of September. There are now two lines of railroad in course of construction—one on the east and the other on the west side of the river, which will attract population and aid in the development of the country.

EVER SINCE.—Some one looking at a rich man, said: "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night ever since for his victuals and clothes."

The Whisky Tax.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
United States Internal Revenue,
District of Arizona,
Prescott, July 20, 1868.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—A letter received by Collector Bashford, by last mail, from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, refers to a subject interesting to most of the merchants of the Territory. The letter (dated Treasury Department, office of Internal Revenue, Washington, May 26, 1868,) states that information had been received, by letter, at that office, that a prominent firm, engaged in business in this Territory, is selling liquor, at wholesale, without keeping the books required by Section 26, of the Act of July 13, 1866; and the following instructions are given to the Collector: "Please investigate this matter carefully. Should you find that Messrs. _____ have been guilty of fraud, as well as neglect, you will seize the spirits and personal property at their place of business, and prosecute them for violation of the above section of the Revenue Laws. If, however, you find that the failure to keep the books prescribed was actually occasioned by ignorance, you may pass over the case, if no fraud has been committed, warning them not to be found without the books hereafter.

Please report your action in this case to this office, immediately."

(Signed,) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Section 26, referred to in the letter above, reads as follows:

SECTION 26. And be it further enacted, That every rectifier or wholesale dealer in distilled spirits shall enter, daily, in a book or books, kept for the purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, the number of proof gallons of spirits purchased or received, of whom purchased and received, and the number of proof gallons sold or delivered; and every rectifier or wholesale dealer, who shall neglect or refuse to keep such record, shall forfeit all spirits in his possession, together with the apparatus, tools and implements used, and be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than six months, in the discretion of the Court. And every rectifier shall mark with a stencil plate on each package of five gallons, or more, of distilled or rectified spirits sold by him, his name and place of business."

In the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner in connection with the above section of the law, the term "wholesale dealers" includes all who sell distilled spirits by the gallon, and the items of purchase and sales should be kept in one continuous account.

As there undoubtedly is much ignorance of the Revenue Law, concerning the sale of distilled spirits, existing in this Territory, many persons being engaged in the business who have never seen a copy of the law, I take this method of giving information which, if acted upon, may prevent disagreeable consequences in the course of enforcement of the law, in cases which are liable to arise at any time.

In consequence of the stupendous frauds perpetrated against Government in the liquor trade, the instructions of the Treasury Department in relation thereto, are of the most stringent nature, and the determination that all offenders shall, when possible, be made to suffer the penalties imposed by law, should induce every honest liquor seller to take heed that he does not, by carelessness and neglect, lay himself liable to prosecution.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor of Internal Revenue.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The following Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon public lands," approved March 2, 1867, will be read with interest, as it has passed both Houses of Congress, and is now a law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of any town located on the public land of the United States may avail themselves, if the town authorities elect so to do, of the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands; Provided, This act shall not prevent the issuance of patents to persons who have made, or may make entries and elect to proceed under existing laws: And provided further, That no title under said act of March 2, 1867, shall be acquired to any valid mining claim or possession held under the existing laws of Congress: Provided also, That in addition to the minimum price of the lands included in any town site entered under the provisions of this Act and "Act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2, 1867, there shall be paid by the parties availing themselves of the provisions of said Acts, all costs of surveying and platting any such town-site and expenses incident thereto, incurred by the United States, before any patent shall issue therefor.

A NEW roofing material is now being made at Folsom, California, which, according to the *San Francisco Mining Press*, "is prepared from finely pulverized quartz, saturated with some bituminous liquid, which renders it firmly adhesive and exceedingly pliable. It is prepared and put on cold; hardening in about forty-eight hours. It can also be used as a paint for covering either metal or wood. It may be made of any shade of color and adheres as firmly to tin or any smooth metal, as any paint we have ever seen. It is waterproof and quite as fire-proof as any of the asphaltum preparations now used in this city. The patentees claim that they can cover a roof with this material one-third cheaper than the same roof can be covered with any other material in use."